Sample copy

2 cal 671
HE 1021

CINCINNATI MEDICAL RECORDER.

(PUBLISHED ~~BI-WEEKLY.~~)

VOLUME LII. No. 2. | CINCINNATI, January 15, 1884. | TERMS. $2.00 per Annum.

Established 1832. | WM. H. COOK, A.M., M.D., Editor and Publisher. | Office: 80 W. 8th St.

Entered at the Post Office, Cincinnati, as Second Class Matter.

JUL 16 1884

Physio-Medical Physicians

are partial to formulæ of their own devising. The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. give special attention to the manufacture of Sugar-coated Pills adapted to the individual preference of their friends and customers. Send to them for estimates on lots of three thousand pills and upward—(the smallest quantity that can be perfectly sugar-coated.) Their Sugar-coated Pills are so thoroughly compounded that the *mass remains soft* and is readily soluble. Entrusted to their hands you are in *no danger* of having your pills coated with a large proportion of *chalk* and *china clay*. In ordering or prescribing please specify Wm. S. M. Chem. Co.'s *Soft Mass Pills*.

Fluid Hydrastis is a marked success;—the great demand from physicians direct and through the drug trade attests its growing popularity. Order a bottle in your next purchase;—it speaks for itself.

It is a fact that Fluid Extracts are offered to physicians at prices which would not pay the cost of manufacture provided the drugs used were of prime quality, and the alcohol of sufficient strength to hold the medicinal properties of the drug in solution. We need not say *how* this can be done; but physicians should be on their guard against medicine the only recommendation of which is its cheapness. The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co.'s "*Green Drug Fluid Extracts*" recommend themselves to discriminating physicians of all schools.

The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co.'s *Resinoids* and *Alkaloids* are not excelled for *purity* and *reliability*. Sulph. Hydrastia (Berberina) in Crystals; as well as the Muriate, Phosphate, and Principles Combined; Podophyllin, Leptandrin, Nitrate Sanguinarina, and many other leading articles in these lines *originated* with them, and were brought to *present perfection* through their investigations.

As an *adjurant* to disguise and cover the bitter taste of the Cinchona Salts, Epsom Salt, Aloes, Colocynth, Cascara Sagrada, etc., in whatever form administered, *Aromatic Elixir Licorice* has no equal. The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. are its manufacturers.

The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. invite the orders and support of that large and increasing class of practitioners who *know a good quality* of medicine when they see it, and are willing to pay a fair price to secure uniformity and reliability.

Extract Malt and its various combinations, prepared at the new laboratory of the Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. are worthy the attention of every physician. Put up in bottles of one-and-a-quarter pounds;—$7.50 per dozen.

Please specify "Wm. S. M. Chem. Co.'s" preparations; especially when ordering from houses who are in the habit of sending you *their own*, or the preparations of other manufacturers.

The WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL Co. sends its Pamphlet Prices Current and other printed matter to any Physician or Druggist who makes application.

II.

F. EGNER & CO.

(Successors to H. H. HILL & CO.,)

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

SOUTH-EAST COR. FIFTH AND RACE STREETS,

CINCINNATI OHIO.

WE respectfully invite the attention of Physicians and Druggists to our extensive and well-selected stock of

DRUGS. MEDICINES. CHEMICALS.

BARKS. HERBS, ROOTS.

In crude form, in powders, or crushed for percolating. Everything pure, fresh and thoroughly reliable. Our stock embraces the entire list of remedies known to the market. We manufacture all classes of

RESINOIDS, ALKALOIDS, FLUID EXTRACTS, SOLID EXTRACTS, SYRUPS, TINCTURES, OINTMENTS,

And warrant all our preparations to be of the highest standard. Particular attention paid to the orders of Physicians; promptness, accuracy and full satisfaction guaranteed.

SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS and MEDICAL BOOKS at Lowest Prices.

Full Lines of GELATINE and SUGAR-COATED PILLS Always in Stock.
FRESH VACCINE VIRUS Constantly on Hand.

Agents for AMERICAN GLYCERINE WORKS.

YOUR ORDERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

PURE COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

PERFECT PERMANENT PALATABLE

The excellent results obtained in the use of Scott's Emulsion by the Profession, for a number of years, in the various conditions in which the combination is indicated, and its steadily growing demand in this as well as other countries, are conclusive proof of its therapeutic value, and the high favor in which it is held by physicians universally.

The **perfect** and compatible union of the **Cod-Liver Oil** with the Hypophosphites, and the thorough manner in which the nauseous taste is disguised, render it so palatable that the most delicate stomach can retain and digest it. The combination furnishes a perfect nutritive chemical Food and Reconstructive, invaluable to the physician in his daily practice.

The notable advantages it possesses over other preparations are, its **permanency as an emulsion**, remaining for an almost unlimited time, in any climate, without the slightest separation, change or deposit; **its palatableness**, ease of digestion, and being prepared with Glycerine instead of Sugar or other Saccharine matter in any form, it is not liable to fermentative changes in the stomach, but **prevents and overcomes the flatulence and eructations so often occasioned by the plain Cod-Liver Oil.**

The care used in all the details of its manufacture, the purity of the **Cod-Liver Oil**, using only fresh livers of the Cod-fish, and the thorough elimination of the stearine, which is not only repulsive to the taste, but very indigestible, and the perfect homogeneousness of the combination, makes it not only of uniform strength and quality, but very reliable in its clinical effects.

We have received from the profession numerous letters and statements of very desirable results obtained, especially with children of a **scrofulous habit**, as well as in **pulmonary troubles, anæmia, general debility** and **throat-affections.**

To those who have for any reason never yet tried it, we will be pleased to send samples free by express.

FORMULA:—50 Per Cent of pure Cod Liver Oil, 6 grs. of the Hypophosphite of Lime, and 3 grs. of the Hypophosphite of Soda to a fluid ounce. Emulsified with mucilage and glycerine.

S. & B's BUCKTHORN CORDIAL

RHAMNUS FRANGULA.

This preparation has now been before the Profession for a number of years, and where it has been properly tested, its reputation has been established beyond question. It without doubt, approaches nearer to a specific for habitual constipation and its attending ills than any remedial agent so far known. The reports of physicians who have made careful tests with our Buckthorn Cordial (knowing that nothing else was substituted) have been exceedingly satisfactory, and chronic cases of long standing have been permanently benefited when all other agencies had failed. The care we use in the selection of the bark, having it the proper age and condition, and properly exhausting it, secures its true active principle, and makes it always efficient and reliable in its action, and highly esteemed by the Profession who are familiar with it. In addition to its superior virtues for constipation, it will be found excellent as a mild cathartic and aperient for children.

It being prepared with aramatics in a palatable cordial they take it willingly. We ask the Profession to particularly specify Scott an ı Bowne's Buckthorn Cordial. S & B's Buckthorn Cordial is put up in large amber bottles. Retail Price, $1.00, or it can be prescribed in such quantity as the physician desires. Samples gladly sent free to all physicians who have never used it.

S. & B's PALATABLE CASTOR OIL EMULSION.

The necessity of a Palatable Emulsion of Castor Oil, of standard make and quality, is becoming more and more apparent to the Profession, and the above preparation is steadily growing in favor. The action of the oil perfectly emulsified with glycerine, is certainly more desirable than in the crude state. The ease of administering it to children for colds and diarrhœa, and women after confinement, cannot be over estimated. NOTHING BUT THE PUREST CRYSTAL CASTOR OIL IS USED IN ITS MANUFACTURE. It is put up in 4 ounce bottles that retail for 25 cents; also in quart bottles for physicians to prescribe in any desired quantity. Samples will be furnished free on application.

FORMULA:—50 per cent of Pure Cold Pressed Castor Oil. 15 per cent. Chemically Pure Glycerine.

Prepared by

SCOTT & BOWNE, Manufacturing Chemists, 108 & 110 Wooster St., N. Y

IV.

REMEDY SUPERIOR TO PEPSIN.

A Powder—Prescribed in the Same Manner, Doses and Combinations as Pepsin.

INGLUVIN.

VENTRIGULUS CALLOSUS CALLINAGEUS.

From the Gizzard of the Domestic Fowl, Pullus Gallinaceus.

A SPECIFIC FOR VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT CLASS OF REMEDIES.

PARVULES

You are cautioned against imitations and substitutions offered under other names.

Quickly soluble small pills for frequent administration of active medicines. They supersede the use of large and nauseating doses for children and adults.

Aloin, Parv. - - - - - - - - - 1-10 gr.

Med. prop.—A most desirable Cathartic.

Dose.—4 to 6 at once. This number of Parvules, taken at any time, will be found to exert an easy, prompt and ample cathartic effect, unattended with nausea, and in all respects furnishing the most desirable aperient and cathartic preparation in use. For habitual constipation, it replaces when taken in single parvules, the various medicated waters, without the quantity which they require as a dose, which fills the stomach and deranges the digestive organs.

Calomel, Parv. - - - - - - - - 1-20 gr.

Med. prop.—Alterative, Purgative.

Dose.—1 to 2 every hour. Two Parvules of Calomel, taken every hour, until five or six doses are administered (which will comprise but half a grain), produce an activity of the liver which will be followed by billious dejections and beneficial effects, that twenty grains of Blue Mass or ten grains of Calomel rarely cause, and sickness of the stomach does not usually follow.

Podophyllini, Parv. - - - - - 1-40 gr.

Med. prop.—Cathartic, Chologogue.

Two Parvules of Podophyllin, administered three times a day will re-establish and regulate the peristaltic action and relieve habitual constipation, add tone to the liver, and invigorate the digestive functions.

PREPARED ONLY BY

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

1228 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

Supplied by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of list price.

CINCINNATI MEDICAL RECORDER.

(PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY.)

Veritas Divina Est.

Vol. LII. CINCINNATI, JANUARY 15, 1884. No. 2

An Allopathist on Allopathic Ignorance.

THE majority of mankind have an idea that the old school, or allopathic physicians, are a very learned body of men. This impression springs from the large numbers of that school, and from their habit of arrogating to themselves all knowledge, and calling everybody but themselves "quacks" and "irregulars." We know perfectly well that many allopathic physicians are highly educated and conscientious men, and perfect gentlemen on all occasions. We delight to honor such, and regret only that their number is too very small to have much weight in the general bulk of that profession. It is our full conviction, after careful observation for a third of a century, that the great allopathic mass is wofully ignorant in their profession, illiterate, fearfully dangerous in their modes of practice, and totally regardless of the courtesies that pertain to gentlemen. And it is this unlettered and crude mass whose voice gives tone and law to the whole. Even the honorable and scholarly gentlemen submit to them.

When we speak thus, some think it a mere partisan utterance, and conclude that our feelings are too bitter. Some keen bitterness would not be amiss toward a body of men who are continuously striving to oppress and degrade men who refuse to be as ignorant of the healing art as they are; but we do not entertain that feeling, and merely speak the plain and positive truth. Frequent proof of this has been given from the best allopathic authors. We now wish to offer farther proof from one of them.

At the meeting of the National Allopathic Association, held at Cleveland last June, a paper on medical education was read by Dr. Albert L. Gihon. The doctor is medical director of the U. S. Navy, and President of the Naval Medical Society. His paper is published in the Journal of the National Association. In all particulars, therefore, this authority is among the highest in the allopathic profession. His position as medical examiner for the navy had given him full opportunity to judge of *graduates* from the highest allopathic colleges. It is of these graduates that he speaks—not of students or mere embryos, but of men who had received a "regular" education and a "regular" diploma. He did not want "to admit into the (allopathic) flock any irregular black sheep, but to exclude the horned and bearded goats already there, clothed in ill-fitting suits of regular white lambskin." So he proceeds to give the evidences of the professional inability of men who bear diplomas from honored institutions, who had been one, two, three or six years exercising their profession with all its honors, admitted to fellowship in the Association, and duly guaranteed as fit to consult with, or be consulted by any of them." "The incredulous may verify my statement by consulting the records, whence I have obtained them," says the honest gentleman. We quote from his article:

"I have selected samples of twenty-five candidates, * * * graduates of schools in every section of the country, and those of established reputation, in order to prove that no one school, however exalted its rank, can claim exemption fom the charge of having graduated *grossly illiterate and incompetent men*, and that diplomas have been *sold for a price*, meaning two full sets of tickets, a matriculation and a graduation fee. I can not say how many of these candidates actually fulfilled their implied contract to attend lectures by sitting on benches listening wearily to discourses that must have been totally unintelligible to most of them; but I do declare that the professors' words fell like idle wind upon hearers such as these; and that the dolt who sat there throughout the course, or part of it,—or who did not even sit there, but bought the ticket,—issued forth a full-fledged doctor, the peer of the brightest and most industrious student in the class. I do know of one instance, which came to me in the shape of an indignant protest from a very accomplished physician at Yokohama, that an Englishman who had been my apothecary for two years at Nagasaki, had taken the March steamer for San Francisco, and returned by that of July with the diploma of a regular medical school."

"A graduate of the original seat of learning in this country, whose diploma was five years old, who had been recently prepared for examination, and whose demeanor evinced the high opinion he entertained of his own abilities, stated that 'the corpus callosum is that part of the dura mater which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum;' that 'the vetebral artery communicates with the cavernous sinus,' and that 'pneumo-thorax is a collection of pus in the chest.' Another from the same institution, four years graduated, informed us that 'the principal muscles of the larynx are the vocal cords;' that 'the boiling point of Fahrenheit is about 300°, that of the certigrade scale not so high, and that of Raumur higher;' that he 'could not tell what the zero of Fahrenheit was without having the other scales before him,' and that 'the normal temperature of the human body is from 112° to 140°.'"

"An alumnus, whose diploma was only a year old, declared that the hole in a sample of Russian rhubarb was natural, and grew there; that the tuberosity of the tibia is the part broken in Pott's fracture, and that ranula is a disease of the eye,—*he could not tell which eye.* Another, who had absented himself several days during the examination, on his return announced to the President that he had been ill with *cholera infantum*, and gravely reiterated the statement when I repeated the inquiry."

"New England sent us a candidate who had been practicing medicine almost six years, who informed us that 'nitrate of potassa is *insoluble* in water;' that 'chondrus is isinglass, and is used to make blanc mange,' and that insanity is a strictly mental disease, he did 'not know that it was ever regarded as physical.'"

"From this section came an aspirant who was born and educated in Vermont, 'where I studed Latin grammer,' who, after certifying that his *helth* is good, stated: 'Scarlatina is an eruption on the Fœceis, or Face & Head. It is divided into three symptoms Simple mideum & malignant. The simple form is known by eruptions on the Face, Fever, the eruptions of a scarlet coler & small & Genelle lasts not more than a week. The mideum is like the simple save that the fever is higher & the spots larger & occasionly attended with soar throat. The Malignant variety is the hardest form the fever running high & the Blotches genelle extending over the whole body with a Gray Sloughy soar Throat, this variety generly

terminates in death in a few days unless checked, by Mental, depression.'"

"And again: 'The temperature of the system is variable in helth the cuticle stands at 70°. the Digestive organs at 100 before they act on the Ailment. Any great deviation from this state denotes that the Patient is a Pathological condition, & that the saliva being a powerful Alkaline, with phospate Sode it base it causes a fermentation of the Ailment. It also renders assistance in the action of passing the Ailment through the glottis Œsophigus Thorax to the Stomach.'"

"Bear in mind, gentlemen, that this worthy possesses a diploma of no insignificant medical school, certifying that he had had that regular medical education which is the only presumptive evidence of his professional abilities and acquirements." "If you feel inclined to laugh at this tissue of absurdities, recollect that it is your professional brother and peer to whom I have introduced you."

"A very elegant young gentleman from New York, graced with all the accomplishments characterizing fashionable society pets, who has an office in one of our great cities, where he subsequently rose to a lucrative practice, said that 'erysipelas is known by its shiny look, is confined to the head, and terminates by suppuration or by getting well;' that 'the symptoms of delirium tremens, of which I have seen many cases, are dilated pupils, hot, dry skin, slow pulse, and glassy eye,' and that 'puerperal convulsions require diuretics at first, and then diaphoretics, such as pulvis ipecacuanha composite ʒj divided into six powders and taken every two hours until profuse sweating is produced, and if this does not succeed in sweating her, let her drink hot tea, and give her a Russian bath.'"

"Another, a practitioner by authority of the same renowned institution, stated that 'a poison is any substance that acts as a local irritant upon the mucous surface, and thus produces congestion of the brain.' Another from this school, doubly guaranteed by a previous diploma from a Western university, stated that jalap 'is a small plant which grows from one to two feet high, has a slight astringency and pungent bitter taste, acts by increasing the secretions of the *mucus membran* of the intestines, and may be used in any case where the action of a slow cathartic is required.' Of hydrogen, 'the danger attending its manufacture is from the danger of inhaling the gas, which is very injurious to the lungs, and it is also exposive, thereby causing more or less danger.'"

And thus the doctor goes on with his instances of abject, childish ignorance from graduates of the very best allopathic colleges of all sections. This ignorance is displayed on every medical topic, anatomy, materia medica, pharmacy, practice, surgery, obstetrics. In anatomy, the boasted field of the old school, the blunders are most numerous and most disgraceful. In practice they are simply horrible. Think of a high graduate saying "the larynx extends from the base of the skull to opposite the fifth cervical vertebra, where it divides;" that "the gastric juice exists in most animals as hydrochloric acid;" that "food enters the stomach in successive curves by a peculiar peristattic motion of the stomach," and that "in the treatment of measles you reglate the secretions by small doses of mercury and epispastics, astringents and farinaceous diet, and if the type should be malignant, we would relieve the congested organs as speedily as possible by venesection, or by local depletion, together with good diet." That means a grave for every case that *graduate* treats.

Think of regular graduates and eminent allopathic colleges making such statements as these: "The difference between gal-

vanism and electricity is that one is the substance itself, and the *other its use.*" "The ureter is the duck of the kidney." "The average respirations are 70 per minute." "The period of utero-gestation is nine lunar months; can not tell how long a lunar month is, nor why it is o called." "Campher is an aromatick gum from the ilands of the see." "The carotic arterie makes its exit between the 1 and 2 ribs, and enters the cranial cavity through the petrous portion of the temporal bone." "The best way of facilitating the expulsion of the placenta is to let the woman walk about the room, allowing five minutes to elapse after delivery before requiring her to get up and walk."

The spelling is a marvel. Let us look at a few samples: Navel medicle bord, helth, blud, spunging, fassia, thygh, superation, accute, arrises frome betwene, alumn, scassity, orful, dipluma. "The trustees of a charitable institution widely known admitted into its resident medical staff the medical graduate from a university who gave the board the following evidence of his literary acquirements: immergencies, attact, thare, redy, vigitable, xertion, urin, pluracy, deadly knightshade, expultion of its contence."

The doctor continues: "But errors in orthography, faulry grammar and other absurdities and senseless incoherencies of the oral examination, pale beside the display of ignorance during the practical examination. I have seen the spermatic cord demonstrated in a female subject; the structure of an entire limb torn up in the search for a superficial vessel in open view of the operator; the anterior tibial sought on the inner side of the bone, and again the sural muscles; the posterior tibial ligated at the external malleolus; and the palm boldly laid open by a long, deep incision to secure the radial. I have witnessed the application to fractured limbs of apparatus that would have deformed the sufferer for life; prescriptions written that no apothecary could decipher or compound; and others compounded either with *fatal doses deliberately prescribed*, or ignorantly and carelessly weighed, which it would have been eminently proper in the interests of humanity to have required the exhibitor to have swallowed. Yet these were the acts of men who have received that accepted 'regular medical education,' which makes of them the elect; who have the 'acknowledged right to the exercise and honors of our profession.' I appeal to these very professors who signed the diplomas of these men, whether any practitioner whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, could rival in ignorance that regular doctor who, having amputated through the thigh, regarded the stump sharpened like a lead pencil and coolly remarked: "Why, I must have made my cuts the wrong way!" Can any Code of Ethics exalt him into a position fitting him to be a consultor or consulted with, even by a homeopath?"

Surgical crimes like the last one are enumerated again and again by the doctor. And all these ignorant blunderers are regular graduates from the highest allopathic colleges; and though rejected by the naval board as unfit to care for the lives of seamen, they go on practicing among the people, shielded by the mighty diplomas that Dr. Gihon more than intimates were practically *sold* to them, pompously arrogating all medical and surgical knowledge to themselves and besieging legislators for laws to suppress "quackery" and put down better-educated men!

These are not selected examples. The doctor says they are merely specimens, and that the archives of the Naval Bureau "can supply thousands of instances of professional incapacity where he has noted a hundred." "Within a week one of the Board wrote me that 'the comic opera

and minstrel peformances are nothing compared to the Board entertainments.'" He says: "I fear you will have to decimate and redecimate the 85,671 practitioners of medicine in the United States until, instead of 1 to 585 inhabitants, there will remain but 1 to every 58,544 who can be adjudged and found guiltless."

No wonder that honest Dr. Gihon says: "The standard of our profession is trailing in the dirt." The real wonder is that he, and the few hundreds of capable allopathic men like him, will get down into the dirt for the sake of fellowship with the huge mass of illiterate, incompetent, discourteous, insolent and arrogant men who to-day make up the file of the allopathic profession. Far nobler for honorable men to abandon such a worthless rabble and come over among educated gentlemen who are less given to merely convival assemblies, and are laboring to break the chains and lift high the standard of this humane calling.

An Inquiry into the Present Status of the "Indian Doctor."

BY A MEDICAL LAYMAN.

RECENT evolutionary steps in the process of the "survival of the fittest," exhibited in the differentiating characteristics of the above-named animal, as compared with individuals in the immediate ancestral line, call for the recording pen of the natural historian to preserve, as far as may be, some of the prominent facts in the pending transition. It may be necessary, in order to a proper understanding of the recent sective changes manifested in this biped, to state that the glacial period in medical ethics has been succeeded in the last decade by a higher temperature, and a consequent liquifying of the frozen ocean of medical dignity. This fact will greatly account for so rapid a change in so short a time in an animal, heretofore so congealed that life, rather than specific change, was the order of its existence.

It is not the purpose of this paper to deal with the past history of the subject further than is necessary to a proper appreciation of the present changed habits of this interesting species.

No less a personage than the late lamented Dr. J. Marion Sims has reported, through the *British Medical Journal*, the existence of an individual named by Dr. McDade, *Succus Alterans;* being the descendant in direct line of a Creek Indian through a mulatto slave in Montgomery County, Ala.; and mothered by that prolific female, *Allospathos*. Just what effect the African blood will have on this hybrid remains to be seen. Dr. Sims, Dr Rush Jones, Dr. Freeny and Mr. Barnett speak very favorably of this individual as possessing all the elements necessary to a survival of the fittest in a contest for existence.

There is also noted by Messrs. Bader, Ringer and Merrill, of England, and many members of the medical profession in Australia, the recent advent of an individual undoubtedly of the parent stock, but widely differentiated therefrom by the cross breeding of the male progenitor, a Fiji Indian chief, with the same female parent of the aforementioned specimen. The dam in this instance had become somewhat weakened by senility, which will account for the small amount of resistive ability in this individual. However, favoring circumstances may grant considerable lease of life; and if so, it will be at least interesting to have the name and identity of the specimen. It is called *Tonga*, and, as stated, is the offspring of a Fiji Indian chief out of the dam *Allospathos*. C. Bader, of Guy's Hospital, London, mentions some conditions favorable to its survival not possessed by any individual of the ancestral line

so far as known. Among these are comparative freedom from pain consequent on "brain and kidney diseases" and "Neuralgia (supra and infra-orbital branches of the fifth nerve), with swelling of the temporal veins during the attack."

These two specimens will be watched with interest, as possibly pointing to the evolution of an entirely new species of the Indian Doctor; and it is hoped that the future scientist will be enabled thereby to throw more light on the vexed question of the production of new species by cross-breeding than the mule and the progeny of the wild and tame goose can possibly give us now.

Medical Class Legislation.

VERY early in this session of the Ohio Assembly there was introduced to the House a bill to regulate the practice of medicine and create a Board of Health. It came from an allopathic physician, embodies the utterances of allopathic societies last year, and represents that one school. It aims at "the general supervision of the health and life of the citizens of this State;" and the citizens should know somewhat of the way it would "supervise" them.

In Ohio are four schools of medicine with incorporated State societies and chartered colleges conducted honorably. They are the allopathic, homeopathic, eclectic and physio medical. A chartered right can not be taken away hastily, and certainly one corporation should not be subjected to the will of a rival corporation. No man would try to get a law subjecting Baptist clergymen to a Presbyterian synod, or Catholic priests to a Methodist conference. The attempt would violate a principle sacred to our Nation, and would be spurned by public good sense. The same principle would be violated by placing homeopathic or physio-medical doctors, and the thousands who employ them, under the control of an allopathic board, paying this board out of the State Treasury.

The bill in question is so loosely worded that much litigation would follow any attempt to enforce it, with further expense to the public purse. It provides for the registration of graduates and licensed physicians. The present medical law allows any State or county society to license physicians. This bill does not repeal the present law; hence societies retain their present corporate powers, and the public treasury would have to foot the bills for any damage done by this new Board to the business of a physician holding a society's certificate.

Mere registration does not insure honest education by the college issuing the diploma. We have chartered diploma-shops in Ohio. One college professor publicly asked God to forgive him for the mischiefs done by the incompetent men whose diplomas he had signed. The graduates of that chartered college, once bountifully fed at the people's treasury, perhaps outnumber all the other graduates in Ohio. This new bill does not check such licensings of incompetents, but probably would bring many of them on the Health Board to "supervise the health and life of the people," and pay them $5,000 a year for doing it. Registration merely adds to public expenditure and increases legal protection to college diploma-shops and licensed ignorance.

The bill empowers the Governor, without legislative concurrence, to create a local examining board in each Congressional district. These boards seem not subject to correction or removal for any corruption or oppression practiced by them. They are to hold office six years—three gubernatorial terms. Each board is to consist of three physicians. There are four systems of medicine honorably supporting

colleges in Ohio. One system, then, must be deprived of representation on each of these twenty-one boards. Candidates of that system would be absolutely cut off from being licensed, for their answers could not honestly meet the views of the board on materia medica, practice, gynecology and obstetrics. It would be folly for them to appear before the board, for their rejection would be made sure beforehand by this bill. They could merely pay their fifteen dollars, to "be equally divided among" the three examiners personally interested in rejecting them, and then go home in disgrace. It is as if three Pedobaptists had power to decide on the theology of one believing in immersion.

The power of these examining boards would be absolute, with no appeal from their verdict. The Governor may pardon a murderer, but could not correct the decision of a little irresponsible medical board against their rival in business. And these boards have power beyond the Governor's, and through two administrations yet to come. Could any amount of learning satisfy such an autocratic board, when it has a six years' chance to disgrace and destroy a rival school of medicine? Which is the medical system to be thus excluded and placed under reproach before the people? Is it the allopathic system? Is it the homeopathic? the physio-medical? the eclectic? It has to be one of the four. The citizens whose health and life interests are to be "supervised" would probably like to know which school of medicine the laws of Ohio intend to interfere with and put under bondage to the others.

Any one practicing in violation of this bill must be fined from fifty to one hundred dollars and put in jail thirty days. If a man splint up a neighbor's broken limb, in the absence of a doctor, and save his neighbor hours of suffering and a possible amputation, he is a "pestilent fellow," and must be fined and sent to jail. The law arranges for the neighbor to suffer and for the doctors to have a chance to amputate. If a sensible lady advise her own or her neighbor's daughter to use flax-seed tea and take a hot lemonade sweat, she must be fined fifty dollars to teach her to send for one of the board's doctors, though the daughters shrink from his aconite and strychnine as from death itself.

A State Board of Health is to be made up of the Presidents of these twenty-one local boards. One school of medicine is sure of exclusion from this State Board. This board continues for six years, responsible to nobody, but with supreme authority to draw $5,000 a year.

Such is an outline of this curious attempt at class legislation. It does not promote medical science, prevent diploma selling or check the misuse of college charters. It merely gives twenty-one local boards power to damage the business of one class of physicians to the benefit of other classes. It gives most arbitrary powers to a limited body of men. It interferes with public rights without regard to equity. Ohio needs no such law; but it does need a law that will keep it from being an asylum for charlatans, that will stop the venal operations of incompetent men, and will check the career of corrupt colleges.

In addition to this bill in the Ohio House, another is in preparation to be introduced into the State Senate. It has been prepared by another allopathic doctor, apparently with the purpose of substituting it for the House bill, if the latter pass and come before the Senate. This Senate bill provides for a Health Board of nine, arranging to give six to the allopathists, two to the homeopathists, one to the eclectics and none to the physio-medicalists. All the acts of this board may be done by two-thirds of its members, or by the allopathic members without the

least regard to the others, who would be mere appendages.

This latter bill shows the true spirit of our allopathic legislators. They want laws to sustain them and put down everybody else. It suggests that they do not feel able to meet their opponents on fair terms, are not able to hold their own in business unless the law steps in to give them heavy advantages. The other schools are willing to go to the wall if they can not sustain themselves on fair terms. We ask only for *equality* and oppose only *class* legislation. We believe the good sense of the Ohio Assembly will see the total injustice of both the above bills, and reject them, and give this State a law placing all medical systems on exact equality, and empowering a Health Board to oust oust charlatans and quack colleges.

Horrors of Dipsomania.

In the article on dipsomania, which appeared in the *Star* of Sunday last, the terrible effects produced by drunkenness would seem to have been exhausted; but, alas! the subject is one so fraught with every ill that human life can endure, that there could be, and have been, written volumes on the sad subject.

It has attracted the attention of the whole medical world, and scientists in every branch have added their research and experience to that of the medical faculty; but despite the pictures presented of the unnumbered ills that follow the indulgence of this basest and most fatal of all passions, its career is unchecked, its victims fill dishonored graves by thousands, and its ranks are closed over them, and more unhappy creatures add to the vast throng that makes our Potter's Field a huge Golgotha. Philantrophy seeks in vain some remedy for this curse of our age, but all their efforts, being those of moral suasion, result in few if any cures. The law, all-powerful, if properly administered, must be invoked, if we hope to stay the ravages of this fearful affliction on the body politic.

The opposition to all sumptuary laws is well founded where that law undertakes to restrain the citizen who is committing an outrage against the society of which he is a member; but are the victims of this fearful vice not proper subjects for the law's restraining influence? How helpless they are to resist the temptation that meets them in every few steps in so many blocks in this city, as is proven by the diagrams published in the *Star*, we all know. The class to which we allude, and, alas! they number thousands, and are as helpless, and in many cases as irresponsible, as those we provide for in our lunatic asylums. One of the restraints we suggest for them is the closing of the vile haunts to which their steps all tend. The thousands of such dens as are admittedly yawning for them, inviting them to their destruction, should be closed by some power, municipal or legislative. They are plague-spots that can not exist under any healthy police regulation. Should it be brought to the notice of the authorities that a case of yellow fever existed in our midst would not some law be found to close the place and relieve the community of its contagion? Most assuredly. Yet here are thousands of these plague-spots, contaminating the very air we breathe, spreading their deadly poison on all who come within its reach; and yet no remedy is found for the greatest evil of the age. A spasmodic effort results in the arrest of one man, and he is offered as a holocaust by the authorities to appease the righteous demand for remedy for this widespread evil.

If this terrible infliction ended with the

wretched lives of the poor victims, another generation would not appeal to us for protection; but it is a well established fact, and admitted by all medical authorities, that the confirmed drunkard transmits unto his unfortunate offspring all his degrading appetites and tendencies, augmented by a weakened intellect. Inherited dipsomania is more fearful in its effects, more dangerous in its tendencies, and is regarded as incurable. Insanity in its worst and most dangerous forms, accompanied by homicidal mania, is frequently found; and from such entailed dangers surely the legal authorities should find some means to protect the community.

Drunkenness is considered as one of the most powerful causes of insanity. Statistics support this opinion. The Commissioners of Lunacy in England, as far back as 1844, attributed 18 per cent. of ten thousand cases to the effect of alcohol. Dr. Benjamin Rush attributed the drinking of alcoholic liquors as the cause of one-third of the cases of lunacy in the United States, and Dr. W. B. Carpenter, of London, an undoubted authority, in his work on "Mental Physiology," says the indulgence weakens the will to that extent that control is lost over the emotions, and weakening of the will is one of the important features of insanity. This vice becomes transformed into a disease; the vicious habit into an insane, impulsive propensity that makes the dipsomaniac, and when this stage is reached confinement is due to the public safety, and public morals demand it. And yet in a walk through those regions where the low saloons abound many of its victims, of all ages and both sexes, will be found.

The authorities cited above, of forty years ago, can hardly be regarded as judgment of the present condition of the deadly influence of this vice. Forty years ago drunkenness had not assumed the terrible proportions which now fill portions of this great city with its victims. Forty years ago delirium tremens was a very rare disease, and dipsomania was almost unheard of. Now, however, such diseases are known in almost every neighborhood, and the dreadful effects are visible in our streets wherever these debasing factories of vice are found. In recurring to Dr. Carpenter's work, he says, after enumerating the many causes that lead to insanity: "All authorities agree that the excessive use of intoxicating drinks is the greatest." "The effect," he says, "of alcoholic stimulants is more potent in weakening the will and arousing the more violent passions than any known agent." And he says: "It is not improbable that the excessive and habitual use of alcoholic beverages, which are produced in such great quantities by civilized countries, has much to do in inducing a hereditary tendency to insanity and causing the spread of mental maladies to a greater extent among civilized than among other nations." Morel's researches on the cause of degeneracy in the human race finds a fruitful cause in persistent intemperance. He relates the history of one family, in which the progress of degeneration is brefly stated as follows: "First generation—immortality, alcoholic excess, brutal degradation; second generation—hereditary drunkenness, maniacal attacks, general paralysis; third generation — sobriety, hypochondriasis lypemania, systematic mania, homicidal tendencies; fourth generation — feeble intelligence, stupidity, first attack of mania at sixteen and probable extinction of the family." A like case is found in the extinction of a family well known in New Jersey, whose names appear in the land records of that State, where they were extensive owners in many parts of it. The first of the family lived a life of al-

most incessant drunkenness, and died of delirium tremens. His son followed the same life and died the same death. His son, or sons,—for there were several of this generation—all were drunkards of the worst type, and only one of them married. He had no son, but his daughter, after her marriage, became a confirmed drunkard, and is now in some inebriate asylum, if alive, while her son alternates between the ruined home and the workhouse.

With these examples—and they could be multiplied almost indefinitely—do we not present unanswerable reasons for speedy and decisive action in closing these dens? As a question of political economy, it appeals to the authorities, for every day adds to the burden that accumulates in our public institutions, growing—indeed, outgrowing — the present provisions made for those whose needs render them a tax on the community. Public safety, too, demands that such hotbeds of vice and crime should be eradicated. The frequenters of these haunts of human wretchedness are there rendered fit for any crime, and, as the history of all great revolts tells us, those whose atrocities shamed human nature were recruited from such liquor-soaked wretches. Experience of the demoniac tendencies of these creatures is found in every riot or destructive gathering that has ever occurred. Every reason that should move our State or municipal authorities exists, and appeals for remedy. The present generation appeals that they may be spared the baleful influence being constantly exercised among them, to the injury of their families. The future appeals to us that they may be spared the entailed misery of a race of hereditary drunkards and dipsomaniacs.

The reduction of crime that would follow this most pressing of all reforms would be observed in empty jails, as the experience derived from the large prison establishments of the world shows that fully three-fourths of the criminals committed belong to the intemperate classes. Medical men everywhere regard drunkenness as a disease, and to be treated as any other insanity, and that view is so widely accepted that under that term the authorities could and should reach it.

The Edinburgh *Medical Journal* says: "Special physical treatment must be adopted before moral and spiritual agencies can be expected to operate with any chance of success; and as the dipsomaniac is incapable of governing his own will and making any effort to subdue his ruling desire, it is evident that he should be placed under the power of others who have the means of controlling him.

* * It is undoubtedly the duty of a good and wise government to provide for such care when it is so well known that the consequences of unrestrained action may be so serious as 'when the amenity' of society is so frequently outraged by a display of mischievous eccentricity or glaring indecency, or by the occurrence of some flagrant crime. * * The liberty of the subject is a precious trust, but the absence of law to meet the case of the insane drunkard is in reality license for evil, since no precautions are taken to prevent most grievous infringements of the liberties of others.

"It is certainly an overstrained delicacy to shirk interference with a class of cases which lead to so much private misery and public expenditure, as the records of our courts of law, prisons, poor-houses and lunatic asylums can amply attest.

If these recommendations, founded on the very highest authority, can not be carried out, surely an approach to reform and some protection to the poor creatures themselves and society at large may be commenced in wiping out these dens where so much of this misery finds its

birth and death. The reputable liquor dealer will aid in this crusade, and his aid will be very potent, and so it is invoked, but the first great step to reform must be made by the police and municipal authorities. There the remedy lies, and on these departments the public demand is made and will be heard. —*N. Y. Star.*

Curiosities of Autopsies.

Physicians are often called upon to determine the cause of the death of a person so long after the death has taken place that decomposition is far advanced, and any definite information would seem impossible to be obtained; nevertheless, the medical approaches so nearly to an exact science that pretty accurate conclusions can be arrived at even after the body has been interred two years.

Very strange action occasionally takes place in a body — that, for instance, known as adipocere, or saponification. When moisture acts continuously upon a decaying corpse, whether it be lying in water or only in very damp soil, and in such circumstances alone, the process of putrefaction is checked, the fatty acids combine with the ammonia and form that peculiar compound iron now known as adipocere. It is said to resemble in appearance and odor old cheese. It is difficult to determine, even in a general manner, when the process of saponification commences.

The grave-diggers of the church-yard of the Innocents in Paris, where the first observations on a great scale were made on the information of adipocere, supposed that a period of thirty years were necessary for it, but they were in error, as is now known that but one year is required to saponify the body of a drowned person, and about three years if the body be buried.

It is popular error to suppose that mummification is the result only of an artificial process, such as that employed by the Egyptians long ago, by injecting into the dead body arsenical and other solutions, for the purpose of embalming the dead. There is such a change after death as natural mummification, though but little is known of the necessary conditions for its production. It may happen to bodies placed in vaults continually exposed to a drying wind, as can be seen in a body that nearly a hundred years has lain at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, in an open vault, closed only by an iron lattice-work. This body is completely mummified and well preserved. Mummification occurs in bodies shut off from the air and buried in lead coffins.

Bodies buried in hot, dry sand readily become mummified, and the tales of whole caravans overwhelmed in the sandy deserts of Arabia, and found in later times completely mummified, are quite worthy of credence, since very high temperature, combined with great dryness and a constant atmospheric draught, cause a rapid evaporation of the watery constituents of the body. Natural mummification is a common occurrence in Piedmont, Italy. The bodies of children are said to mummify more rapidly than those of adults; females more rapidly than males, and lean bodies more rapidly than fat ones, whose fat bodies saponify more rapidly than lean ones.

Not only are bodies exhumed with a view to further the ends of justice by endeavoring to ascertain the cause of death, but science invades the grave to rob it of its secrets; so that the ultimate disposition of every fragment of the human body is known to us. The soul alone is not to be dissected. The bones remain recognizable after death longer than any other portion of the human frame.

The bones of King Dagabert were found well preserved when dug up in the

Church of St. Denis, where they had been buried for twelve hundred years. A physician named Haller boiled the bones of a mummy two thousand years old and procured gelatine from them; and the bones found in Pompeii are in general so well preserved that anatomical demonstrations might be made from them.

Some very curious questions sometimes arise as to how long scars or marks, such as tattooing, endure on the living skin, and are discernible after death.

When the brandmark of a galley slave has disappeared, it may be recalled to sight by slapping its usual position with the flat of the hand till it reddens. The brand mark, which can not redden, becomes visible by its permanent whiteness. It is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to give any positive opinion as to the age of a scar. In the identification of bodies the question occasionally occurs as to whether tattooing, known to exist during life, can ever become so thoroughly effaced as to leave no trace on the body. When India ink has been the pigment used for coloring, the tattooing is much more lasting than when cinnabar or washing-blue ink has been employed. Tattooing with any kind of ink will last thirty years, while with India ink it will be visible on the skin upward of sixty years. After death, though the marks may have entirely disappeared, the cinnabar or other coloring matter can be easily traced in the axillary glands.

A man aged sixty-six cut his throat in 1856. On his arm there was tattooed the date 1813 (forty three years previously) a heart and two faces. By means of these marks he was identified.

Tattooing can be effaced by art, and tattooed criminals have been known to so skillfully efface certain tattoo marks as to create great uncertainty as to their identification.

The determination of the manner in which an individual has come to his death is an invaluable aid to justice, and, even after an autopsy is made impossible by decay, the disinterment and examination of a few bones may be the cause of ascertaining whether or not murder has been committed.

For instance: About 1840 a man was suspected of murder, arrested and was about to be brought to trial for his life. Certain suspicious circumstances pointed to him — his quarrels with, and threats against the man who had mysteriously disappeared. The garden of the suspected man was dug over, and some human bones found there. These were sent by the public prosecutor to the great German physician, Caspar, of Berlin, with a request to state, after inspecting them, how long they had been buried, and whether traces of the perpetration of any crime could be found upon them. After examining the bones in question, Caspar sent in his report thus:

"They consisted of the skull and bones of the upper and lower extremities of a human being, and were all quite uninjured. The yellow color and weatherbeaten condition of the bones show that they have been lying in the earth for many years. While not possible to state how many, yet they must have been buried for a period longer than sufficient to permit even the most serious crime to fall under prescription." This opinion saved the life of the suspected man, against whom a variety of circumstances seemed to point as a murderer. Some years after the supposed murdered man returned to the village and confessed that he had purposely arranged a chain of circumstantial evidence against his enemy, and then disappeared, in order that hanging should rid him of his foe.

Needles in the Body.

J. S. Buist, M. D., in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, says: In your journal,

in October, I see a notice of the presence of "a needle forty six years in the body," as reported by Dr. C. J. Walton, in the Louisville *Medical News*. As these cases are very interesting, illustrating the immunity with which the living tissues bear the presence of a foreign body, without serious inconvenience, I report that I removed a needle from the left thigh of a young lady aged twenty-six years, which, from positive evidence, had entered the right arm at the early age of two years The presence of the needle was well known to her parents, and at intervals of her life, frequent sharp neuralgic pains had been complained of, extending over the thoracic region, and latterly around the pelvis; an acute lancinating pain directed attention to the left thigh, and about midway in the soft tissues, at the posterior portion, I detected the foreign body. As in Dr. Walton's case, I had to make an incision, and it required considerable force to extract the needle. It was blackened and rough, and examination showed that it was of a pattern not at present manufactured. The migratory tendency is here illustrated, as this body had traversed from one side to the other, and though suspected, had in the long period of twenty four years failed to be detected.

I would also report in this connection the following: I was called to operate a few months since on a suspected aneurism in the right thigh, in a lady aged sixty-five. Not satisfied as to the correctness of the diagnosis, I made an exploratory incision, and evacuated about one pint of semi-purulent fluid from a large abscess, bound down by the fascia lata. Exploring the cavity, I detected a small, thin, sharp body imbedded in the lower third of the femur, and withdrew, without trouble, two-thirds of an ordinary needle. The case made a prompt recovery. Investigation showed that the needle had entered the thigh six months before. In the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dr. M. D. Church reports a case of fatal suppurative hepatitis, due to a pin in the vermiform appendix. The pin was swallowed in August, and the illness did not begin until November.

Reductions at the Elbow.

Dislocations at the elbow-joint are generally reduced without much difficulty, but the operator occasionally encounters an amount of resistance which demands the application of the pulleys or the aid of assistants. In other instances, in which a complicating fracture is suspected or recognized, considerable force may be essential to the diagnosis or the treatment, and it is expedient that, while perfectly under control, this power should be applied with great steadiness. Again, in long standing dislocations, accompanied by extreme rigidity and consequent loss of function, authority, with the object of permitting efficacious treatment by passive motion, sometimes sanctions the fracture of the olecranon process. In any of those contingencies the following procedure permits of the necessary treatment in the most satisfactory manner:

The operator sits on the corner of a table, at the end of which the patient is placed upon a chair. The injured limb is drawn under the surgeon's proximal thigh, which rests, close to the joint, on the anterior surface of the humerus, while the olecranon is accurately placed on the anterior surface of the lower third of the distal femur, and the proximal foot is "hitched" behind the other leg, which is flexed firmly against the frame of the table In order to obtain the most favorable fulcrum, the surgeon fixes his proximal elbow against the antero-internal aspect of his corresponding thigh, and, grasping the wrist of the patient with both his hands, reduction is effected by the

simultaneous and co-operative action of the muscles of the arms, back and thighs. Fixation and counter-extension are supplied by the powerful thighs of the operator, and coaptation is effected with great nicety, by the backward pressure of the proximal femur against the anterior surface of the humerus, while the distal femur forces the olecranon forward. Owing to the accuracy with which it can be applied, this power, which is incalculably greater than that afforded by the pressure of the fingers and thumbs (Boyer), is sufficient, when the forearm is steadied, to reduce an ordinary dislocation without the aid of extension. Additional adjusting influence is exercised by the inner side of the proximal thigh, which, by pressing against the anterior surface of the forearm, liberates the coronoid process from its position behind the lower extremity of the humerus, and allows the greater sigmoid cavity to resume its normal relation to the trochlea. Extension is supplied by the muscles of the upper extremities acting round the fixed point provided by the elbow of the surgeon, and, when his body is thrown backward, additional force is derived from the muscles of the back, glutæi, and the other extensors of the thighs. This power may be applied at various angles in rapid and easy succession, an advantage which the surgeon experienced in the treatment of dislocations can not fail to appreciate.

In the lateral modifications of the posterior luxations the reduction is generally effected by the same manœuvre which is employed for the simple form of dislocation; but should especial coaptation be necessary, it is at the disposal of the operator, as, when aided by the powerful constraining pressure of the thighs, the proximal hand can supply sufficient traction and stability, while the other is unoccupied, and in the most advantageous position to apply any additional manipulation which may, if desirable, be afforded by an assistant. If the condition be such that the full extending force of both arms be required, the isolated rural surgeon can, with a little ingenuity, render himself independent of professional aid by fixing the bone of the arm or forearm, which is displaced inward, by a bandage passing round his own loins, and by making lateral traction on the bone or bones displaced outward, by another bandage attached to his foot, and passing over his knee, as over a pulley. By this simple apparatus the instinctive movements, which are essential to the reduction of the simpler luxations, are utilized for the treatment of the more complicated forms.

For the anterior dislocation, of which the writer has had no experience, the following modification of the foregoing method is proposed, as being rational and obviously advantageous. The operator and patient being placed in the same relative positions, the arm of the latter is passed *over* the proximal thigh of the surgeon, while his distal thigh is placed in the anticubital fossa; the distal foot is "hitched" behind the other leg, and the proximal elbow placed upon the shoulder of the patient. The arm being fixed, and the forearm pressed against the distal thigh, the operator, grasping the wrist as in the former manœuvre, makes traction upon it in the most desirable direction, and, flexing the forearm over the thigh, he liberates the olecranon from the anticubital fossa, when the reduction is completed by the spasmodic action of the patient's triceps, aided, if necessary, by the operator, who forces the forearm backward. — *Dublin Journal of Medical Science.*

THE tongue should be washed every day, as well as the teeth. It keeps the breath sweeter and leaves a pleasant taste.

On Death by Cold.

DIEBERG has formulated some valuable conclusions on this subject, as the result of his observations on the bodies of thirty-one persons who died by exposure to cold. He found in all these cases that the heart in all its cavities was distended with blood of a fluid consistency and deep color, with an occasional soft clot. He determined the relative fullness of the heart by weight, and shows that although many of the victims of frost may be supposed to have been intoxicated when they became chilled, alcohol was not the cause of the death, because in cases of fatal alcoholism alone, without the intervention of cold, he found the weight of the blood contained in the heart to be nearly four times less than the others.

In explanation of the cause or manner of death in these instances the author states that under the effect of cold the tissues and the vessels undergo a contraction which is in proportion to the temperature depression; that the more superficial and thus the more exposed the vessels are the greater also will be their contraction; that according as the exposure to the cold is prolonged the contraction will progress from the periphery to the center; that the heart will be able to send only a limited amount of blood forward into the vessels, the latter being unable to receive the normal supply; that, the lungs continuing their functions, still further supplies of blood are forced in upon the heart, and finally the arrest of that organ is effected, and death by syncope results.

This theory is in accord with facts observed by persons who have survived exposure to a very low temperature. In the report of his voyage to the North Pole, Wrangel relates that when the thermometer on one day registered 53° C. every one suffered from headache, tinnitus, aurium, subjective optic symptoms, and especially an extremely violent sense of weight and discomfort, indications apparently of circulatory disturbances.

Dieberg believes that death by cold is really due to syncope rather than, as Lesser and Hoffman have held, to asphyxia. In asphyxia one finds at the autopsy dark fluid blood, engorgement of the large veins and the right side of the heart, hyperemia of the lungs and other organs, punctate hemorrhage in the serous and mucous membranes. But in death by cold the blood is not always or wholly fluid; it contains clots, especially in the heart. Moreover, its color, instead of being very dark, as in asphyxia, is of a brighter hue. Distension of the large veins is not observed, and in the heart the blood is equally distributed in the cavities, and is not found in relatively increased amount in the right side.

The author summarizes his conclusions thus: "If," he writes, "on making an autopsy upon a frozen cadaver one finds no appreciable lesions to account for the death, but discovers the heart engorged with blood in all its parts, he may declare that the individual was exposed to cold while still living, and that the cold was the cause of the death. If, on the other hand, the heart is empty of blood, the examiner may conclude that the person was already dead when exposed to the cold, and that another cause of death must be sought for.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Scarlet Fever in Horses.

FOR some time past scarlet fever among horses has attracted considerable attention, and committees from three medical societies are now investigating the subject. The disease was first described in horses, in 1514, and from that date to 1610, there are evidences showing its simultaneous appearance in both horses

and men. The conclusion has been drawn by some writers that it originated in horses and was by them communicated to man. The New York *Sun* reports Dr. John C. Peters, chairman of each committee, as saying:

"The most remarkable results have been obtained by Dr. J. W. Steckler, of Orange, N. J. He had some equine virus sent to him by Dr. Williams, of Edinburgh. Dr. Steckler inoculated twelve children who were afterward exposed to the disease of scarlet fever and did not take it. That was last May or June. He has inoculated two young colts, and reproduced the disease among them. He failed with a calf, showing that the horses were more susceptible of the disease. Another set of children were inoculated, all of whom were living in the same room where a case of scarlet fever had broken out. Some who had been exposed before the inoculation took the disease, but a majority escaped. There was only one case that looked like failure. Dr. Steck ler will cultivate the virus and prove his experiments. He is sure to meet with great opposition, and possibly as much as Jenner did, but I have no doubt he has made a discovery as great as Jenner's, and one that will prove as signal an epoch in the history of medicine."

Cleanliness in the stable, good ventilation, pure water and reliable disinfectants, are the best preventatives. — *Scientific American.*

NOTES AND MISCELLANY.

IRON IN SKIN DISEASES.

Dr. Casarini has employed the perchloride of iron with advantage in a large num ber of chronic skin affections. He uses an ointment of from one to three grains of perchloride of iron to thirty grams of lard. He concludes from a number of observations that: 1. Perchloride of iron (internally administered) is the most efficacious agent in the treatment of simple or hemorrhagic purpura; 2, it is very useful to combat the anæmia which often accompanies certain cutaneous affections, such as rupia, ecthyma, and impetigo; 3, its external employment gives excellent and speedy results in ulcers of scrofulous and syphilitic origin; 4, in the form of ointment it constitutes a good remedy in the squamous skin diseases, especially in psoriasis.—*Journal de Medicine de Paris.*

JAMAICA DOGWOOD AS A HYPNOTIC.

Dr. Otto Seifert writes in the *Berliner Kiln. Woeh.* on *Piscidia erythrina*, or Jamaica dogwood, which belongs to the order Leguminosæ. The dogwood is a native of the West Indies and of the mountainous districts of the Antilles, but occurs principally in Jamaica. Toward the end of the last century the rind of the root was used (in the form of a decoction) for its narcotic effects by the natives of America, and also employed as a poison for fish. Professor Ott, of Philadelphia, has recently made some physiological experiments, chiefly on rabbits, with this drug. He finds that the extract of piscidia is a narcotic, not only for the higher but also for the lower animals; that it is a mydriatic; it increases the respiration, produces salivation and perspiration, reduces the action of the heart, and in large doses may cause general paralysis and death from asphyxia. The liquid extract of the rind of the root is recommended for cases of "spinal irritation," and for the treatment of chronic severe cough where opium can not be prescribed. Von Firth has found the extract of value in patients suffering from delirium tremens, even where other narcotics, such as chloral, bromide of potassium and opium, have failed. Seifert gave some to healthy individuals, and found that it was followed by marked soporific effects, and some dilatation of pupil; but no change was observed in the pulse or temperature, nor was there any salivation or increase of perspiration. Severe coughing at night in cases of phthisis was greatly relieved by the administration of .25 of a gramme of the solid extract.

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS,

Manufacturing Pharmacists & Chemists,

N. W. Cor. Court and Plum Sts., CINCINNATI, O.

Permit us to call your attention to our ALKALOIDS, RESINS, RESINOIDS, etc. We would like your entire trade, and we believe that you will find it to your interest to use our preparations, exclusively. The high reputation our Medicines enjoy has been obtained from their excellence and quality, and not from extensive advertising. It is well known that the class of preparations we call your attention to here, has been uncertain in quality as found in market, and hence we invite you to protect yourself and your patient, by using those of our make. We suggest that you request your druggist to order from us in case he is not convenient to an Agent.

Should you prefer to deal directly with our house, we will take great pleasure in filling your orders on our usual business terms for such amounts as you may desire. We will be obliged for the names of those of your physician acquaintances who will appreciate a line of medicines such as we make. The information given in our notes of the accompanying list is valuable, and the list should be preserved for future reference. Respectfully,

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS.

Euonymin per oz. (vial included) $1.05.

Practitioners have employed Euonymin as made by us, and considered it valuable for many years. It has recently come into general use, owing to the reports of Prof. Richardson, of England.

Alkaloid (White) Hydrastine per oz. (vial included) $6.65.

The "White Alkaloid of Hydrastis" as made by us is in the form of white crystals, and is pure. To prevent confusion please note that when this Alkaloid is desired it should be ordered under the full name "Hydrastine White Alkaloid." Alkaloid Hydrastine simply is understood to refer to the Yellow Alkaloid, which is used extensively for injections.

Hydrastine or Berberine, per oz. (vial included) $4.00.

The Yellow Alkaloid of Hydrastis Canadensis is generally accepted to be the same as Berberine, although it certainly differs in some respects from the published descriptions of this Alkaloid. It is the bitter principle of Hydrastis Canadensis, and gives rise to the line of salts which we designate as "Citrate of Hydrastine," "Sulphate of Hydrastine," etc., etc. This is the only "Alkaloid Hydrastine" used simply under that name.

Hydrastine Principles Combined, per oz. (vial included) $1.35.

This is a mixture of the Yellow and the White Alkaloids, together with the Acrid Resin and other peculiar proximate principles of Hydrastis Canadensis. This preparation is intended to be used when "Hydrastine" is prescribed, and it is always sent by us to our patrons when simply "Hydrastine" is ordered. As a remedy for internal administration where it is not necessary to have a solution, it is desirable. This is the only preparation of Hydrastis in the form of powder that represents all the medicinal constituents of the root.

Leptandrin, per oz. (vial included), 50c.

This is a mixture of the Resin and other principles of Leptandra Root. The Resin alone is inert, or nearly so. Those who have used our Leptandrin find it all that can be desired.

Podophyllin (Genuine) per oz. (vial included), 45c.

The genuine dark colored *Resin of Podophyllum* of the Pharmacopœia of the United States is the same as made by us twenty-five years ago. It was discovered by Prof. John King, M.D., and was the first of the line afterward known as Resinoids. The reputation of "Podophyllin" was derived from the use of this article. Podophyllin of a yellow color is an adulterated preparation, and is colored by means of alum or other chemicals. Yellow Podophyllin is uncertain in its action, and is very griping. We do not furnish the objectionable drug unless it is directly specified. We call the attention of the trade to the foregoing facts, and ask that purchasers designate our true Podophyllin.

Sanguinarine Principles Combined, per oz. (vial included), 65c.

The Root of Sanguinaria Canadensis contains a White Alkaloid. This unites with acids to form salts, all of which are of a beautiful red color. The preparation used under the name "Sanguinarine Principles Combined" is an impure form of the Alkaloid. This Alkaloid and its salts are very irritating to mucous membranes, and the inhalation of the dust should be avoided as much as possible.

The foregoing embrace a few of the principle concentrations. We issue a price list of more than eighty of these preparations, and will mail it free to all who apply for it. Address,

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS.

CINCINNATI, O.

SPENCER & CROCKER,

117, 119 and 121 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
(SECOND FLOOR.)

Wholesale Dealers in Surgical Instruments

To Medical Colleges and Hospitals, or to any one connected with them, they offer
WHOLESALE RATES.

***City orders may be sent through Telephone, and will receive prompt attention.

WM. F. TAIT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGOEN,

Galesburg, Ill.

Especial attention given to surgery. I am prepared to go abroad under suitable circumstances, in consultations and for surgical operations.

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience.

Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. $3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the **Scientific American** sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 261 Broadway, New York.

WM. AUTENRIETH,

Manufacturer of

SURGICAL
AND
Dental Instruments!

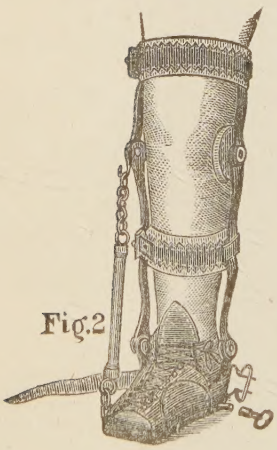

Fig. 2

No 71 West Sixth Street,
Between Walnut and Vine, - - Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ Special Attention given to Fitting Apparatus for Club-Foot, Spinal and Other Deformities.

Elastic Stockings Adjusted for All Limbs on Receiving Measurements.

Eye Cases, Dental Forceps
And Instruments,
Aspirators, Stethoscopes
And Everything Needed
For the Surgeon.